Its Effect. any doubt of it, when the almost unanimous feeling is expressed throughout Virginia, as the teledetermined to divide the slave and free States into Union splitter?

Have You Heard from Little Rhody! The ball is rolling. The Democracy and Union men of Rhode Island have made a clean sweep. Governor Sprague is re-elected by a large muority. The Legislature is Union and Democratic and two members of Congress of thesame character are elected over the late Republican members. The people every where, when they get the opportunity, express themselves in favor of a compromise of the political difficulties of the country, and if a direct vote could be had upon that issue, the majority would be over-

The Foreign Appointees. The Albany Argus, speaking of Mr. LINCOLN's appointees, says: "We do not envy these gentlemen their mission abroad. What do they repres ent? The American name, the Republican prin ciple, a great and powerful nation? No; but a Confe leracy broken by folly and fanaticism, and is too bigoted to conciliate dissent, and too feeble to assert authority. These gentlemen go abroad to represent the degeneracy of the Republic, and to encounter the covert sneers and the mock sym pathy of our enemies, and the wondering interrogatories of those who have believed in the power of men for self-government, and have been accustheir creed. What humiliating positions!"

The Radicals in the Ascendant. been confirming every day men who have trampled and the iron masters of Pennsylvania? the Constitution under their feet, and refused to The circumstances of the country demand that recognize the obligation to return fugitives from the conservative men of Indiana should stand

The Spring Elections in Indiana. "ne returns from the township elections throughout the State indicate that the conservative sentiment is largely in the ascendant. In Montgomery county, for instance, we are informed that the Democrats and Union men have ette we notice that the same party elected their trustees by about a hundred majority. Generally the elections did not involve political issues and we may say that there were but very few cases in which party lines were closely drawn; but still the drift clearly manifests that the people of Indiana are conservative, and are decidedly in favor of the adjustment of the unfortunate sectional difficulties between the North and South by any honorable compromise which would heal those divisions and restore harmony to the nation. There can be no doubt if the ted to a vote of the people at the elections on the 1st inst., it would have carried by an overwhelming majority. A vote of that character would have gone far to have secured the reconstruction of the Government upon a satisfactory basis. A proposition of that kind was, however, voted down by the Republican Legislature. The Republican members of that body seemed to prefer disunion tounion, and were unwilling to take any steps looking to concession and conciliation. without which it is useless to even think of restoring the relations which have heretofore existed between the different sections of the country.

Union, and finally bring all back into a recon-Has Lincoln Decided upon a Policy! structed government upon a basis which will Mr. J. D. DEFREES, Superintendent of Public make it stronger than ever, and continue the Printing, arrived at home on Friday evening and American name, as it has been, the proud title of reports that President Lincoln has decided upon every citizen whether at home or abroad. If Mr. a policy. He states that the Administration at LINCOLN has no policy, it should be the effort of Washington have determined upon the re-inforce ment of Forts Sumter and Pickens at all hazards, the administration having such ends in view. the blockade of the Southern ports and the collection of revenue on ship board, outside the ports of the Confederated States. If this be true, and the activity displayed in fitting out vessels at all the Union, in the Schate, on the 15th of March, made swifthern navy yards and the concentrating of an eloquent and appropriate response to the ones troops at all those points give some confirma- tion propounded by the Republicans-"Have we tion to the report, we may expect that a col- a Government?" We quote that portion of his lision will soon take place and civil war be remarks, and also his view of the duty of the inaugurated. If Mr. Lincoln attempts the North in the present crisis, as well adapted to the re-inforcement of Sumter and Pickens and present state of public affairs. Mr. Douglas blockades the Southern ports, by his act hos- said : tilities will commence. Without molestation | But we are told, and we hear it repeated everyand openly, seven States have organized a where, that we must find out whether we have got Government and adopted a Constitution. Not a the question; and we are told we must test that step has been taken, not even a protest has been question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, "have to this action of the Confederated States. The New York Tribune, the organ of the radical necks of the people since the world began. When wing of the Republican party, admits the right of the Barons demanded Magna Charta from King a respectable number of States to secede from John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, "have we a the Union and organize an independent Government, if they consider they have unredressed attempted to collect the ship money in violation grievances of sufficient importance in the opinion of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the people of those States to take that step, and that the Federal Government could not deny we can not treat with rebels; put down the traitthem that right, without violating the principles ors; we must show that we have a government."

upon which the Union is based as set forth in the When James II. was driven from the throne of Declaration of Independence. And the Journal, England for trampling on the liberties of the peothe organ of the Republican party of this us show that we have a government!" When State, took equally high ground against co- George III. called upon his army to put down the ereing secoding States into submission. In rebellion in America, Lord North cried lustily, the strongest language it has taken position against civil war and in favor of a peacable separation, if the antagonisms between the two sections could not be adjusted by mutual agreement. This is its record, urgently advocated as the true ment?" and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and to enforce the law. policy of the Northern States. Why this change of policy? Has Mr. Lincoln

say he has determined to adopt? Why this va-Fort Sumter was to be evacuated to avoid the besotted Bourbon, who never learned anything by was and should be pacific. It cannot be denied if the last reports be true as to the present intention of the Administration that duplicity has been practiced, or else since its advent into power it has had no policy, but all has been uncertainty the Government itself into a despotism, and de and doubt, driven hither and thither as the pre vailing political wind happened to blow.

sented his application Mr. DENNY says the followlowing conversation took place:

I told him that I confided in his integrity and fairness, and that I believed he would examine the papers and do right, To this he responded: "I such amendments to the Constitution as will in-

will try." He remarked that his labors were excessive; that the pressure of office-seekers was so reat, that promises had been extorted from him, at he was afterwards unable to perform; that lies had been actually twisted out of him." however said that he did not mean to lie, but, evertheless, he had unwittingly made contra-And what was the result? Let Mr. DENSY tell his own story:

I then left him, feeling certain that no malign nfluence would sway his judgment, because I had We have repeatedly said that a coercive policy his royal word, that he would "investigate and do would unite all the slave States. Can there be right." I did not believe that Abraham Lincoln would be guilty of duplicity, or that when he had taken a position, he could be forced out of it by the manipulations of an adroit and bold man. The graph spreads the news of Mr. Lincoln's new sequel shows that I was mistaken. In less than policy, that the Mother of States and Presidents twenty minutes after I had left the President, the must now go out of the Union? Is Mr. Lincoln tempter came, and "Old Abe" succumbed, thus giving evidence that, under strong pressure, and confronted by a man of indomitable energy and two Confederacies? Is he anxious for the title of iron will, he was weak enough to again have "a lie twisted out of him!"

Does not this statement fully explain the contradictory reports which come from Washington? Is it not evident that the destinies of the country have fallen into the hands of a weak, vacillating and unreliable man, incapable of grasping the questions at issue, and without the firmness to execute a policy, if he had one? It is not the President, but the men who, for the time being, have the royal ear, that will control the action of the

If the policy of the Administration be as Mr. DE-FREES represents, what necessity for concealmentfor secresy? Is the Government so weak and de moralized that it dare not proclaim to the country the policy it has determined upon? Or is the future still in doubt? Is this course to be pursned by a Government which emanates from the people and which rests for its support upon the dar will? Or does our Republican Adminisration attempt to ape the despots of Europe and act without considering the interests and sentiments of the people?

Is it the object of the Administration to para

lize the efforts of the gallant men in the border slave States who have been nobly battling for the Union, and force those States to unite their destinies with the Southern Confederacy? We all know, or should know, that there is no hope for tomed to cite us as a proof and illustration of reunion except in compromise and conciliation The most moderate of the Union men of the slave States demand certain guarantees similar to those proposed by Mr. Carrby the administration to give it confidence that the Union. If these had been granted, or should the administration means to slide off the Chicago even now be. Mr. Sysphens expresses the opin platform. The appointments are very generally ion that there is every hope of a reconstruction of the most radical men of the party. Giddings of the Government. These denied and hostile has a good place; Schunz has another; four of demonstrations made upon the seceded States, the editors of the disunion newspapers in New we can see no other result than a consolidation York have places; and so on. Mr. BRECKINRIPGE of the Southern States into a separate Governcommented upon all this in the Senate the other ment. In such an event how long would the day. "If," said he "the party gives up a fort, it LINCOLN Administration remain in Washington? not for civil but for military reasons. For the plaid caps and long military cloaks? And what government the most radical and aggressive men sympathy would the Northern agricultural States have been selected. For the cabinet, for foreign have for a government with an onerous revenue missions, for Senators and other officers, the most system to them, having for its object the aggranradical men have been chosen. The Senate had dizement of the cotton lords of New England,

labor-men who have boasted on the floor of the firm. The coercive policy of Mr. Lincoln can House of Representatives and elsewhere that they not be maintained without the cordial approval of had been personally concerned in running off the conservative citizens of the North. They beslaves." This is one way of holding the border lieve that this Government can not be maintained States in the Union and winning back the cotton by force. They have no sympathy with the abolition and radical sentiment which is forcing Mr. LINCOLN into collision with the South for the race. They do not believe in the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict," but that the States can continue in a harmonious Union, part slave and part free. We have so existed for near a century, elected the trustees in every township. In Lafay- of the Republic, and out of which the Union was formed, controls the people of the present day, there is no reason why the Union should not be perpetual. The present state of affairs has grown out of a false philanthrophy for the negro and a sickly sentimentality about human rights. Certainly we are not wiser, more honest, or patriotic, than our fathers were They formed the Government and adopted the institutions which have made us prosperous and powerful. Let us adhere to them with a firm purpose. It is already demonstrated that the exeriment of carrying on the Government upon Republican principles is a failure. The administration will have to abandon its schemes, or else be left without a party to sustain it. There can be no doubt but that, in the present crisis, it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to withhold aid and comfort from the administration if it adopt a coercive policy-a policy which, if successful, will not only confirm the division which now exists, but will drive the other Southern States into one confederate Government. It is their duty to adhere to that line of policy, which, by concession, compromise and conciliation, will adjust the political lifficulties which have caused the present divisions, keep the border slave States within the

> every conservative citizen to force a policy upon Have We a Government!

Mr. Douglas, in his speech on the state of th

a Government. "Have we a Government?" we a Government?" has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the

Sir, the history of the world does not fail to demn the folly, weakness and wickedness o found authority for the course which his friends that Government which drew its sword upon its cillation? It was announced to the country that ernment, is merely following the example of the necessity or apology even for collision. And then the President has given repeated assurances to the Union men of the South that no attempt would be made to enforce the collection of the revenues, or precipitate a collision. Even the Commissioners of the Confederate States were family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise Gov. assured that the policy of the Administration ernment to listen to the appeal, and to remove the

stroying the last vestige of freedom. The people of the South believe they are in What excuse can the President offer for his va-vasion of their constitutional rights. They be cillating course? Will he say that "lies have actually been twisted out of him? Will he offer the of their masters, and their wives and children. same apology that he did to Mr. DENNY, the ap- Believing this, they will act upon that belief, unplicant for the Dayton postoffice? When he precause for it, you are bound to remove it. If it be well founded, you have no right to refuse to re-

dress their grievances.

generations. Unless you do it, disunion is inevit country, our Constitution has provided the mode an be done only by revolution and blood. attempted to put down their murmurs by the bayont, they have paid the penalty. Of all those charters of liberty, and took an oath to support them, only one has been faithful; and that one has been rewarded for his fidelity, and the others will pay the penalty of their perfidy. The King of Sardinia granted a constitution, took an oath to support it, and never violated his oath, and toned to the murmurs of our fathers, and anted their just demands, the war of the Revo tion would have been averted, and the bloo

that was spilled would have been saved. If we consider this question calmly, and make the Southern States that they are safe and secure in their persons, in their property, and in their family relations, within the Union, we can restore enforce the law at the hazard of civil war, or nected with Fort Sumter, can hesitate in say-

Then, throw aside this petty squabble about how you are to get along with your pledges be fore election; meet the issues as they are presented do what duty, honor, and patriotism require, and appeal to the people to sustain you. Peace is the v policy that can save the country or save your arty. Let peace be proclaimed as the policy, and you will find that a thrill of joy will animate the heart of every patriot in the land; confidence will restored; business will be revived; joy will will proclaim the glad tidings in every city, town, and village in America, and the applause of a darken our skies, without a clear and definite plan m the policy of war, and there will be gloom of public conduct. The country looks eagerly to every patriot in the land. A war of kindred, family and friends; father against son, mother against ther, brother against brother, to subjugate half of this country into obedience to the other half; if you do not mean this, if you mean peace, let this resolution be adopted, and give the President the opportunity, through the Secretary of War, to speak the word "peace," and thirty million people will bless him with their prayers, and honor him with their shouts of joy.

"Wanted-A Policy."

Under this caption a remarkable article appears in the New York Times, the editor of which has just secured the appointment of Consul to Paris The Times has been regarded as the exponent Mr. SEWARD, and against the radical element the Republican party represented by the New York Tribune. These facts give the article more than ordinary significance in its condemnation of the do-nothing policy of Mr. Lincoln, permitting public affairs-to use its language-"to drift-to fioat along without guidance or impulse of any kind." The strictures of the Times are so just and forcible that we reproduce a portion of them, that our readers may see what an intelligent and leading Republican paper thinks of the administration of the Government since the advent of Mr. Lincoln and his Republican confreres. We quote one paragraph in full, in which the efficien cy of the two Governments is graphically portrayed, and the character and sagacity of the men who control each. The Times says:

It is idle to conceal the fact that the Adminis ration thus far has not met public expectation The country feels no more assurance as to the future-knows nothing more of the probable results of the secession movement—than it did on the day Mr. Buchanan left Washington. It sees no indications of an administrative policy adequate to the emergency, or, indeed, of any policy beyond that of listless waiting to see what may turn up." There are times when such a policy may be wise, but not in presence of an active esolute and determined enemy. The new Conederacy is moving forward, toward the consumnation of its plans, with a degree of vigor, intel gence and success, of which, we are sorry to y, we see no indications on the part of the Gov nment at Washington. In spite of the immense difficulties with which they have to contend-the poverty of the country-its utter lack of comerce, of an army and navy, and of credit-the hostility of its fundamental principles to the sen-timent of the Christian world, the utter hollowsal distrust which it encounters everywhere-in spite of all these obstacles and discouragements we can not conceal the fact that the new Governhas evinced a marvelons degree of energy, and is rapidly assuming the proportions solid and formidable Power. Within than six months they have adopted a a commercial system and put it in operation, laid the basis of a financial department, organized on on the part of the United States. And What single step has been taken by our Government, either to resist their movements from withit, or to appeal with vigor and effect to the loy alty which still lives within their borders? Jef ngton-what organized means have we to resist leting and damaging our commerce-what have we done to offset it? With a blindness and a tolidity without a parallel in the history of inelligent statesmanship, we have done everything our power to aid their efforts, and crown their

hostile endeavors with complete success. The reader must remember that this criticism comes from a Republican source. If a Demo cratic paper had thus censured the Administra tion and referred in as favorable terms to the efficiency of the Government of the Confederate States, it would have been charged as being gov erned by political prejudices and with sympathy for the seceeding States. We quote another

Mr. Lincoln should reserve his thoughts and his strength for nobler duties than presiding over the ronage and place. He wastes powers that belong to the nation-he squanders opportunities which millions upon millions of gold will never bring back, for rescuing the nation from the most fearof the United States, when to tell him, what the courtiers who hang upon his favor will not dare called. He has spent time and strength in feedmaintaining the authority of the Constitution he lowing atrocious sentiment: has solemnly sworn to efend. He has not done what he was expected to do as soon as he should assume the reins of power-summon back by country. The Union is weaker now than it was its friends have lost heart. Step by step the new Confederacy marches forward toward solid and hopes of the lovers of the Union fade and die

The rebuke of the Times is no less just than severe. Never, perhaps, was there a more mer- day, in speaking of his resolutions of comprocenary and hungry crew assembled than have mise said: "I believe if these measures, thus ofbeen congregated at Washington since the advent | fered had been at a suitable time promptly adoptof the Republican administration. In contrast, ed by the Congress of the United States, it would the Goths and Vandals, in their forays upon south- have checked the progress of the rebellion and ern Europe, were patriots and heroes. From all revolution, and saved the Union." We believe parts of the North myriads of spoil-hunters, car- truer words were never spoken. The folly, igpet bags in hand, have invaded Washington, with norance and recklessness of the Republican leads but one idea -- office-regardless of the momentous ers in Congress would neither accept them nor interests involved in the action of the new admin- allow the people a chance to say whether they istration. And what has been the result? would accept them.

sure the domestic tranquility, safety, and equality The Cabinet has employed its energies and States of the Union. Do that, and the time in distributing patronage, while the Union will be restored and preserved to future Government at Montgomery has been rapidly ible; whether peaceably or by civil war, God only organizing, and with wonderful energy and can tell. The true way to prove that we have statesmanship, in comparison with which the Government, is promptly to redress all griev- Government at Washington sinks into insignificance, has made ample preparations to maintain for doing this. The clause which authorizes the its independence. The Montgomery Government adment of the Contsitution was inserted for has a policy, far-seeing and far-reaching, while the express purpose of enabling the people to do | SEWARD, LINCOLN & Co., have been floating about upon the sea of uncertainty without well Let us take warning from the examples of the defined, if any at all, purposes or objects. The Wherever a Government has refused to noble old ship whose successful career has existen to the complaints of their people, and have cited the admiration of the civilized world, in the to fight now on her secession. Why is this? How tionism, then, after a continuous struggle of thirty hands of a strange crew, incapable of managing who listened to the people in 1848, and granted her, has well nigh foundered. This is the judgment of those who put the vessel in the hands of those who now control her. We quote again they are disinclined to give up the benefits they section; the Democracy of the North had struggled from the same source :

The administration must have a policy of action-clear and definite in the end it aims at, wise day he is King of Italy. If George III had and resolute in the means employed, and proclaimed to the people as the standard around which they can rally. What it should be, it is not for as to say. That is a matter requiring wise and careful deliberation on the part of those who are responsible; but it should be decided upon ch amendments as will convince the people of promptly, and then carried into effect with steady

and preserve it. If we can not satisfy the people of whether he will waive the execution of the law, the border States that they may remain in the and appeal to the people of the seced. States on Union with safety, dissolution is inevitable. Then | behalf of the Union. One or the other of these the simple question comes back, what shall be courses he should lose no time in adopting, simthe policy of the Union men of this country? ply because every day lost renders less possible Shall it be peace, or shall it be war? The President of the United States holds the destiny of the laws, let him call Congress together, and this country in his hands. I believe he means demand the means of doing it. If he decides peace, and war will be averted, unless he is over-ruled by the disunion portion of his party. We and seek at once the confidence and favor of all know the irrepressible conflict is going on in the people whom he desires to win. Let him their camp; even debating whether Fort Sumter first disarm the fears of war which now shall be surrendered when it is impossible to hold unite, by outward pressure, the Southern peopleit; whether Major Anderson shall be kept there and then let him proceed to organize a Union parintil he starves to death, or applies the torch ty in every Southern State, and to strengthen and with his own hand to the match that blows him encourage it by all the legitimate means at his omebody of the Republican party might say you left to fight the battle of the Union alone—withad backed down. What man in all America, out a word of encouragement, or promise of a with a beart in his bosom, who knows the facts man or a dollar from the Government at Washington? Why have the Union men in Louisiana ing that duty, honor, patriotism, humanity, re- been abandoned without an effort, to the despotquire that Anderson and his gallant band should ism of the minority which has usurned control of instantly withdrawn? Sir, I am not afraid to their affairs? Why have the noble hearted cham say so. I would scorn to take a party advantage pions of the Union and the Constitution in Viror manufacture partisan capital out of an act of ginia and Tennessee and Kentucky, been ignored utterly in the use of Executive patronage and in all the public action of the Federal Government? Simply, in our judgment, because the administration has decided upon no means of meeting the secession movement—because it has no Policy It is going on blindly—living from hand to mouth -trusting in the chances of the future for deliverance from present and impending perils. We trust this period of indecision, of inaction of fatal indifference, will have a speedy end. Unless it does, we may bid farewell to all hope of adden every heart; bonfires will blaze upon the saving the Union from destruction and the coun ill-tops and in the valleys, and the church bells try from anarchy. A mariner might as well face the tempest without compass or helm, as an ad-ministration put to sea amid such storms as now

> fatal as that of having no policy at all. It is evident that the Administration is not equal to the emergency-to the circumstances in which the country is placed. Mr. Lincoln has no policy. He is a mere novice in statesmanship His administration commenced with an unpardon able blunder. As it is said of the Bourbons, he neither learns nor forgets. A revenue system is adopted, borrowed from old Whiggery, prejudicial to the interests of a large majority of even the Northern States, and which at once arrays against his administration the sympathies and interests of European Governments. Could a more fatal error have been made? And more than that, the blunder is persisted in. It seems as though Sew-ARD, LINCOLN & Co. were bound to alienate the lovalty of our own citizens and the alliances of

mystery that hangs over our public affairs. The

people want something to be decided on-some

standard raised-some policy put forward, which

shall serve as a rallying point for the abundant

but discouraged loyalty of the American heart. In a great crisis like this, there is no policy so

the leading Powers of the Old World. The issue of slavery is no longer discussed where it has been an absorbing theme. Commercial interests absorb all other questions, and when philanthropy and trade are placed in the the English journals, the great exponents of Brit-President ought to recognize it as a reality," it is deserved. The way of the transgressor is way to preserve the Union of these States? and "he is rendering an evil service to hard. his country if he does not deal with ment of which Jefferson Davis is at the head, things as they are, instead as they ougot to be. And in reference to the prospects of a re-union i adds: "It is difficult to believe that such a reunion can take place; it is difficult to believe that Constitution, organized a Government, put it is even desired. The South has shown no sign all its machinery into working order, established of any wish to return on any terms into the Conof any wish to return on any terms into the Confederacy it has left; and the North has employed an army, secured enormous stores and munitionst the short interval of secession to raise up a new of war, and put themselves in a position to offer barrier against re union in the shape of an illib a very formidable resistance to any attempted eral tariff, all the benefits of which will be on one

side and all the burthens on the other." In view of all these facts, can it be said that Mr. Lincoln has any policy which looks to re ferson Davis will soon have an organized army of prevent reunion, as the Times remarks, by raising to march into Mexico, or Virginia, or upon Wash- satisfy the great agricultural interests of the and defeat his schemes? They have adopted a North. If it can be said Mr. Lincoln has any revenue system for the express purpose of de- policy, it is to alienate the two sections of the country, and enlist in behalf of the Confederate States the sympathies and aid, if necessary, of all the European Governments.

Circumstances will soon force a policy upon the Administration. It can not much longer evade the issue. It must be met, but we fear from the indecision thus far manifested it will be too late to avert the evils which seem to be upon he country and which a wise and firm policy might have prevented.

The Administration Mode of Concil. The appointment of the great high priest of Abolitionism on the Ohio Western Reserve-JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS-to the responsible and lucrative post of Consul General to the British wranglings of hungry and selfish hunters for pat- Provinces, is justly regarded by the Southern press as giving a practical denial to all the professions of conciliation and peace that have been put forth by the President with so much appaful perils. We shall not be suspected of any but rent earnestness and sincerity. They have subthe most friendly sentiments toward the President stantial ground for complaint that the man whose life has been passed in maligning Southern into whisper-that he must go up to a higher level stitutions should be thus singled out for executhan he has yet reached, before he can see and tive favor. An appointment more distasteful, if realize the high duties to which he has been not positively insulting to the South, could not ing rapacious and selfish partisans, which should possibly have been made. From one of Mr. have been bestowed upon saving the Union and Gippings' published speeches we quote the fol-

I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets and led on by word and act, the loyalty of the American people British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the month ago. Its foes have gained courage and the toren of the incentiary share light up to last vestige of slavery. And though I may not secure foundations—and day by day the bright fear cometh, yet I will hall it as the dawn of a political millenium.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, at Frankfort the other

A Good Point.

That was a good point made by Mr. STEPHENS in his speech at Savannah the other day when speaking of the policy of the Republican party toward the secession movement. "While it is a fixed principle with them," he said, "never to al. state? low the increase of a foot of slave territory, they I find that, immediately after the election of seem to be equally determined not to part with an | Lincoln, it commenced falling to pieces. Up to inch 'of the accursed soil.' Notwithstanding their that date it existed intact. What was the cause clamor against the institution, they seem to be of the breaking off of State after State in the equally opposed to getting more, or letting go South, after that event? Fran-a sense of the what they have got. They were ready to fight necessity of self-preservation. Fear of what on the accession of Texas, and are equally ready Why the alarm? The answer is plain. Abolican this strange paradox be accounted for? There vears, ascended to power. It had originated in seems to be but one rational solution, and that is, hostility to the South; it had organized a system notwithstanding their professions of humanity, of war upon the rights and institutions of that derive from slave labor."

The New Postmaster. and valuable position of Postmaster of this city, and A. H. Conner, Esq., is the lucky man. Our distinguished and very influential Congressman, it appears, was nowhere in the fight. He has neither character, position or nerve enough to control the appointments which properly belonged to him. What else could have been expected from one who pinches every five center that passes | the South; let that outraged section see that the through his fingers? A man can not exert much influence in any political organization who has will return, and again we will live in harmony. but little manliness, and less generosity. Enough But, as the advent to power of Abolitionism sepis shown by the distribution of patronage in this arated the Union, the expelling of Abolitionism city that the Congressman from the Metropolitan from power must restore it. district of the State is a mere cypher in the estimation of the Republican Administration. The new postmaster is a genial gentleman, and

detained in Washington City by illness. We | the train. rather admire the dogged pertinacity with which

The Southern Tariff. Our readers are generally aware, we presume poned until the next session of the Montgomery embraced for the highest grade, and the necessities of life in the lowest. Such a tariff would afford an abundant revenue, and, while reducing 1. I recollect when a boy of hearing and readprices and relieving our people from burdensome with the South."

Miles A. Bradley.

By reference to the proceedings of the Criminal Court this morning, it will be seen that the exertion has been made to procure a new trial, and the best counsel that could be obtained was and preserve fraternal feeling? secured for the prisoner. The numerous friends and the wife of the accused have awaited with

The conviction of Bradley is owing, in a and scurrilous speeches on the part of those pre great measure, to the efforts of J. T. HENLEY, Esq., of St. Louis, and ex-Auditor Dopp-the latter of whom has been untiring in his efforts to to accomplish an unjust and balances, the former kicks the beam. What say ferrett out the Boone County Bank frands and vasion of their rights. convict those engaged in that affair. The busiish sentiment? The London Telegraph says "not- ness community is largely indebted to these gentlemen, for if the fraudulent issues of the mails with incendiary documents, includin we cannot suffer our industry to be cut up by the the Boone County Bank notes had not been offensive and irritating pictures and represent roots in order that a slaveholding faction may nipped in the bud, a large amount would tions calculated to insult and wound the feeling be prostrated," And it adds-"France and Eng- have been put in circulation and they incite the slaves to deeds of murder land will no doubt combine to thwart the Cabinet | would have found their way into the hands rection. This abuse was carried so far that Gen. at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to of those engaged in trade. The parties en. Jackson, in his last annual message but one coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from gaged in that swindle have for a long time made asked legislation to protect the South from this the trade of Europe." And in reviewing the sug- it a business to start bogus banks. Their punish- most dangerous outrage. In connection with gestion of Mr. Lincoln in favor of blockading ment will put an end to further operations of the these documents they sent secret agents to dis the Southern ports, the Telegraph says: 'We kind on their part, and will have the effect to tribute them among the slaves; but the South was can not afford to see the Southern ports blockaded | deter others from engaging in similar transactions | for a month, a week, a day. If Mr Lincoln at- Bradley had long been identified with fraudu- lect Crandall was one. tempts to blockade them, the European laws of lent bank operations, but until now he has manblockade will be put in force, and the navy of the aged to commit no criminal offense. The same republic will be at once powerless upon the seas." talent and energy which he has displayed in The other London papers are equally emphatic swindling bank operations, could have made him 4. At length these fanatics got possession of in reiterating these sentiments. The Times says | wealthy and respectable, if they had been applied | portion of the churches of the North, and ex-"instead of ignoring the secession of the South to some legitimate business. His punishment is a "instead of ignoring the secession of the South and determining to treat it as non arenu, the hard one, especially to his family and friends, but the ground that every slave holder was a child of

The Detroit Free Press says we protest, again gainst the Republicans holding Mr. BUCHANAN wrong, and it is scandalous to cast sins upon him | tioned slavery and forbid interference with it. and occupied Fort Sumter with all the soldiery necessary for its defense, and we should in that Chronicles. case have held to this moment the command of | The fanatical preachers, then, were acting the harbor of Charleston. Mr. Buchanan was directly against the commands of God, in urging well aware of this. The exposed condition of the Northern people to disregard the Constitution Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney was fully 5. I remember that when Missouri asked ad

Now who does not remember that even so late those fanatics because they were slave holding, as some time subsequent to the secession of though such opposition was an insult to the feel-South Carolina the Republican papers and the ings and an outrage upon the rights of the South. Republicans in Congress insisted that "there I remember, also, the continued stealing of slaves, was not going to be much of a shower"—that sonal liberty bills—all to outrage the rights of the secession was only a passing cloud; and that it South would not be six months before South Carolina herself would be knocking for re-admission to the Union? Who does not remember that Mr. political power, and accomplish, in fact, what SEWARD, in his Astor House speech, in the month they argued for in their moral and religious asof January, predicted that the crisis would be sociations. They nominated a Presidential ticket passed within sixty days? Who does not remem- adhered to it, till finally in 1860, they succeeded. ber how for a long while the Republicans every-where ridiculed secession as insignificant and ri-their object. And was not the South justified by

Such having been the Republican view of se and acted upon a different view?

The whole responsibility for the abandonment but I must close. of Fort Sumter rests, first, with the late Repubcan Congress, and next, with Mr. Lincoln's adstration. The Republican Congress did not furnish the means to hold the fort, and Mr. Lixa very decided reaction in the public mind. Whatcorx has failed to call an extra session of Con- ever there is of this reaction is spontaneous. It gress that he might be furnished the means. How about Fort Pickens? Has not the administration the means to re-inforce and hold this | Court, nor did it urge contests on the local tickets fort? It certainly has. But we shall see that it in the cities and towns. It was deemed better that will not employ them.

The Montgomery papers of the 20th contain for each department of the Government of the Confederate States .

sury Department ...

All should not fail to read the advertise ment of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

The Cause and the Remedy. The present sad condition of our country ought to awake the people to thoughtful attention. Whence has come its distraction, its shattered

against its assaults-had attempted to stem its desolating torrent-had been denounced as dough faced by Northern Abolitionism, till at last that The fierce struggle is over for the important great constitutional party was overborne, and Abolition triumphed in the election of Lincoln. Then, as well she might, did the South lose hope, confidence, and in her just alarm, seek safety in

Now, what will bring her back? Why, the answer is plain. Restore to power that noble constitutional, right-defending party, hurl Abolitionism from power as soon as may be, and, in the mean time, hold it back from aggression on North is ready to do her portion to give her her rights, and confidence being thus restored, she JACKSON.

For the Daily State Sentinel. History of Abelitionism. Our glorious Union, ere it has reached the age

has but little, if any, sympathy with the irrepres- of man, is dissolved, and civil war is close upon sible wing of the Republican army. We have no us. Business is paralyzed, property is depreciated. doubt he will make every effort to become a pop- labor is unemployed, the poor are crying for ular and efficient officer. We understand he is bread, and crime, riots and mobs must follow in

Whence comes this condition of things? Who the Secretary of the Interior sticks to his friends. is responsible for it? Who is to bear the curses which are surely in store for its authors? These are questions which, by and by, will have a terrible import, and must be answered by the truth of that the Confederate States have adopted no history. To that source of truth it is time the tariff, the consideration of the subject being post-In 1789 were inaugurated the first Presiden Congress in May. The bill suggested has no and Vice President of the United States-George authority beyond the recommendation of a single | Washington, a slaveholder of Virginia, and John member of the Congress, at whose request it was Adams, a non-slaveholder of Massachusetts. The published for consideration. It has not even the two sections of the Union-the slaveholding and indorsement of the Committee on Finance or of non-slaveholding-represented by these noble Ways and Means. "These facts," (says the Charleston Mercury) "we mention merely to dis. garded with fraternal affection, and the citizens Charleston Mercury) "we mention merely to dis-abuse the public mind of erroneous impressions. of each as standing morally, religiously, politi-cally, socially and intellectually, upon an equally There are many who think the scale of duties in elevated platform. All was harmony, happiness this proposed scheme too high, and we are of the number. We learn that when the Congress meets dividual greatness and glory. What has wrought again the subject will be taken up, and that a change that we behold? That is the question tariff of a lower schedule is likely to be adopted, Let history answer it. That answer will be foun embracing classifications of five, ten, fifteen and in the history of Northern fanaticism, of anti twenty per cent. ad valorem, articles of luxury slaveryism, Abolitionism, modern Republicanism. synonymous terms, which should be at once written by some competent hand, and disseminated

ing of Abolition societies, Anti Slavery societies. taxation, tend greatly to promote the good feeling of Europe in nations, and establish direct trade holding meetings, establishing newspapers, paying lecturers to travel over the free States, &c.; and what was their avowed object? Why simply to poison the North against the South—to hold up the latter as soul-murderers, God-forsaken, heathenish tyrants, and prepare the North to exercise her power to abolish slavery in the Southern motion of the counsel in the above case to ob- States by law. I remember well of hearing the tain a new trial, and also the motion in arrest of judgment, were this morning submitted to the Court and overruled. This effectually and finally disposes of the case, and Mr. Bradley will have Harding, Robinson, Ovid Butler and others of o wear the livery of the penitentiary for some Indiana, Sumner, C. F. Adams and others of his sentence. Every Massachusetts, being engaged in these societies Was this the way to treat equals in the Union, 2. I remember that the Northern opposition

commenced through these organizations, to congreat interest and anxiety the final decision just made.—St. Louis News. senting them, for the abolition of slavery by that Thus was the South irritated and abused session after session by these threatening attempt

Was this the course to treat equals in the Un ion, and preserve fraternal feeling? I remember that they then proceeded to floor of the white person to whom they were sent, an was able to avert this part of the outrage by seizing and punishing the offenders, of whom I recol-

Was such the course for the North to pursue toward the South if she loved the Union and re spected the rights of its members? Was the South to forever submit to such treatment. elled all Southerners from their communion o

Following up the strain, the preachers of these churches all turned political crusaders against the South, Peters the hermit, and denounced all slave holders as infidels, with whom no faith was to be kept, asserted the Union to be a league with hell, ponsible for the necessity which they allege no regard to the Constitution if it stood in the the Administration is under of abandoning Fort way of abolishing slavery—putting it speedily "in Sumter. Mr. Buchanan is responsible for enough the process of ultimate extinction." And this they did right in the face of the bible, which sancwhich do not belong at his door. Says the New have now before me a Greek, a Latin and an York Evening Post: "Mr. Buchanan, by taking timely measures, might have filled Fort Moul- word translated servant from the Greek is doulos. I find the word translated servant from the Latin is servus. trie with troops, and strengthened it against at I find both these words in the original languages tacks; he might have garrisoned Castle Pinckney, mean slave, and that they are the same words, which, in all profane authors, are translated slave. See numerous examples collected in Becker's

stated in the newspapers-it was matter of com- mission into the Union, when Arkansas asked ad-

6. I remember that these fanatics began by

changing their organization from a moral and religious, to a political one, determined to obtain of Northern men in 1840, and have perseveringly the law of self preservation, the first law of nature, in seeking to escape from the threatened action of these persevering fanatics of thirty cession, what right have Republicans to say that vears standing and effort, and threats? Let the Mr. Buchanan should have held a different view, reader judge. Many more outrages might be brought forward, especially the great outrages of excluding them from our common territories, JUSTICE.

> Michigan Elections. The returns of the municipal and township elections held in this State on Monday indicate

comes from the people of their own volition. The Democratic party, as a State organization, presented no candidate for Judge of the Supreme no candidate for Judge should be presented, and it was as much in obedience to this judgment as in Appropriations of the Confederate pursuance of his own personal inclinations that Mr. Walker declined to run; and it was, too, deem ed better that, whatever might be the popular action in the cities and townships, it should be the following summary of appropriations made voluntary and without any general concert. The reason of this was that the Democratic party has no desire to hasten the popular repentance of Republicanism in Michigan, which is sure 55,710 to come within a few months. The people here, as elsewhere, have to work out their own salvation from the miseries which they have brought 59,000 upon themselves, and their contrition will be all 17,300 the more heartfelt and lasting as it shall be de liberate and voluntary. The times are hard now, 0,000 as the consequence of the triumph of Republi-100,000 canism, but they will be a good deal harder before 150,000 next December, and a world of good will be done to thousands of people by having their noses held 200,000 | upon the grindstone for some time to come. Des perate remedies are required for desperate diseases, and if abolition fanaticism is not a desperate disease we know not what is. We are entirely content to await the natural course of things in Michigan .- Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Bright on Coercion. During the debate in the Senate, on the 27th o March, Mr. BRIGHT made a speech against cothe following resolution, offered by Mr. BRECKIN-

Resolved, That the Senate recommend and adthe limits of the Confederate States.

vise the removal of the United States troops from Mr. CLINGMAN favored the proposition, but de-Senate should express the opinion that the President ought not to attempt the collection of the Press. revenue, simply because he has no power under the existing law, even if there were no other reasons. The object of Mr. C. was to avoid collision under all circumstances. Mr. Bright spoke as omist concludes a lengthy article as follows: follows upon the propositions:

that this resolution will be taken up; but candor requires me to say that I have little confidence that it will be done. If all on that side of the Chamber were as candid and straightforward in their manner of legislating as that Senator is, there would be no difficulty in reaching a direct vote on the resolution under consideration, or the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Carolina; but, sir, they are not. I can but admire the bold and manly course of the Senator from Ohio; we always know where to find him. He will vote to take up the resolution, because he is in favor of asserting the power and declaring it to be the duty of the General Government hold, possess and occupy all the property belonging to it, in each and every one of the seven States that have withdrawn from the Union; that Senator is in favor of enforcing the collection of the revenue in each and every one of those States, and enforcing obedience to Federal au-thority generally, and he has the courage to say so; and as much as I may and do differ with him repeat, I can but commend him for his frank ness; but how is it with a large majority of those who usually act with that Senator? vote to take up this resolution, and thus give to those of us on this side of the Chamber, who deny any such power, and who oppose any such policy, opportunity of saying so, and of expressing to the Executive our opinion against coercion, or attempting coercion in any form? I repeat, Mr. President, I hope they will; but I fear the sequel

will prove they will not. Now, sir, I am in favor of the resolution of the conorable Senator from Kentucky, or I am quite as willing to take the more comprehensive amendment offered by the honorable Senator from North Carolina; either conveys the idea to the Executive and the country as to what our opinion of is duty is in the present emergency. In the absence of any act or expression on the part of the new Administration, up to this time, showing or announcing what its policy towards the confederated States is to be, I think there is great propriety, now that we are about to separate, to de cently express our opinion in the manner pro-posed in the resolution and amendment under

I am anxious to take up the subject, not to talk about it, but to give a silent vote, indicating my convictions of the duty of those who are to act in our absence. I do not know whether the pts coercion in any form, or the enforce ment of Federal authority in any one of the seven States that have, by a conventional ordinance declared themselves out of the Union. But I enture the assertion, that do as we may in reference to the subject under consideration, whether we act on the resolution or not, there will be no the result of the charter election in that city: fort at coercion, there will be no attempt to enforce Federal authority in a seceding State. The present Executive is a man of too much wisdom and prudence to engage in any such fatal experiment to the peace and prosperity of his country at this critical crisis.

Republican Disunion Programme. bracing also the administration at Washington, are just as surely intent upon separation of all the slave from the free States as that the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening. Day by day this intent becomes more and more apparent and the endeavor to prepare the public mind of the North for the consummation more mind of the North for the consummation more and more open and bold. Indeed, in some quarters the intent is avowed without the slightest disguise, an example of which we have in a letter attested to be "from a citizen of high position in and more open and bold. Indeed, in some quar-New York," which has been issued in circular form and reproduced in several of the Republican newspapers, in which the writer seeks to show States at any cost and at every sacrifice; second, -politicians as such and parties States at any cost and at every sacrifice; second, to yield to the demands of the slave power whatever they are now or may be hereafter, in other words, to compromise again; third, to not only allow the cotton States to go out of the Union, but to request all the slave States to leave us, and as speedily as possible." He rejects the first method, because it involves war which would be before it. Look at the doings of yesterday: ruin to both sections. He rejects the second, because he would not in any way recognize proper-ty in slaves, and he says the mildest of the South-ern Union men will be satisfied with nothing less than such a recognition. He adopts the third, though admitting the possible relin

ories connected with the city of Washington legiance to all foreign powers, and especially to which endear it to me, but rather the reverse. I should be glad to dispose of my share of it at a character of fidelity to the Constitution of the very large deduction from the cost, and remove Confederate States. When the oath was proposed

pear from the border, part going North and part going South. Those inviting and genial States would then be enriched with the labors of white men, and would take the ranks in the nation to which they are naturally entitled, from which ties of the office. By and by, the de they have been receding for a half century, and ernor came hobbling to his office-old Sam's Sar which they never will take until slavery leaves

evil, and is found practicable in other countries. they will demand it.

"The navigation of the Mississippi river was once a necessity of the great productive Northwest, but the recent movements of the trade have "I'll endeavor to make it so, Go shown that it is now of secondary importance. Out of any interference by the Southern Confederacy with its free passage would grow war, and a distance from us with disliking the smell of in the carpet and stumbling, the Gen women in order; and in the great and growing Approaching the washstand, the General called North-west are some men who have been raised the attention of Governor Clark to two pieces of with rifles, and have sucked powder; and I think soap-one, the Castile soap, was his own private the Louisiana folks will not invite that kind down property; and the other, a perfumed article, was there with rifles loaded. Thus I suppose the Mississippi will not be interrupted. But should it be, it would be soon settled, and would be infinitely preferable to a war now, for then it would be war it would be soon settled, and would be infinitely with a foreign country, not as now with ourselves.

diabolical a scheme has already made in the minds servative class of Republican prints: "The reader will please note that we have confined ourselves entirely to a presentation of the views expressed in the circular letter which has fallen into our hands. We know the writer of it to be a gentleman of intelligence, and that he has Delta.

sufficient at stake in the country to make him deliberative and cautious on such a grave subject as that he has discussed. We will now add for Cincinnati Commercial contain the following ourselves that, if there is to be a dismemberment of this Republic, we believe it would be better that the line be drawn between the free and the slave States. Thus only, we think, could the gerously ill here for over a week. He is now slavery agitation be allayed. If the border slave convalescing, but as yet unable to attend to his States remained with the free Republic, their institution would continue to be a bone of contention. We have a high respect for the idea em. presen bodied in the word that has recently come into Judge Otto, ex-Congressman Cumback, and J. use-homogeneousness. Next, perhaps, to unity U. Pettit, of Indiana, after successively putting of races, as an element of strength and peace, is in bids for nearly all the second-class En homogeneity of interests, thoughts and habits. missions, have now all become competitors of Mr And while slavery exists in the border States Nelson for Rio Janeiro. It is, however, more their natural affinities will be with the other slave | than probable that he will in the end carry off the States. Whenever the institution dies out with prize one or other of them, this same law of homogen- The President breathes freer. Sol. Meredith eity will rule such State out of the one and into the most irrepressible of pipe laying Hoosiers, has the other Republic.

Commercial Advertiser perfectly understands White House and the departments.

that there is already a dismemberment of this James H. McNeely, editor of the Journal.

mercial Advertiser is that the line of sem States, or, as the writer of the letter expresses i that all the slave States be requested to leave us, and as speedily as possible."

We predict that within ninety days the whole

Republican press will hold this same position! We predict that the policy of the adm will be shaped to serve separation on the line between the free and slave States!

This is the natural culmination of the Repubsired to go a step further. He desired that the The grand danger is that the separation will be produced without the people of the North hav-

"Let Them Go," Under the above heading the New York Econ-It may be galling to our pride; it may be a wound in our dignity to submit tacitly to the de-Mr. President, I join the honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Wade] in expressing the hope fiance to our national power that has been pre-sented on a wholesale scale in the seceded States; but are we justifiable in risking the lives of thousands of our citizens, and the happiness and interests of the whole country for generations to come, with no better object than to support our pride, and to vindicate a dignity which has signs failed in the hour of its trial? We opine that the iment of the civilized world and the verdict of posterity would be utterly opposed to such a policy. What could we gain by Let us suppose it to result in the subjugat the seceded States (which is begging far too much,) of what service to the country could such

> We should have six millions of citizens held under a Republican government against their will. We should have in Congress fourteen Senators and thirty-three Representatives, owing their presence there to the anomaly of Republican des potism, and eating like a canker worm into the neart of our domestic harmony. Our victory would necessitate upon us to maintain rule in at least seven States by the perpetual menace of a standing army located in their midst. The cotton States, in fact, would be a second Hungary, and the United States government a second Au trian despotism. The mere mention of such results is a refutation of the policy that would pro-duce them. Coercion, if successful, would bring no compensation, but would rather increase our national difficulties; but what, if we should prove unsuccessful? Thousands of valuable lives would be fruitlessly sacrificed; an immense national debt would be accumulated; our national status would be lowered before the world: and the dangerous and humiliating would ever be present with us that by our side existed a country only one fourth of our own, with whom we had proved ourselves unable to

Coercion, therefore, is clearly a policy not for a moment to be entertained. Conciliation is too late to induce any retraction from the consolidated position assumed by the new Conf The idea of "masterly inactivity" is so utterly unsuited to the present rapid progress of events, and so coolly trifling words the great national and commercial interests suffering from the present disorganization, that whoever adopts it must be left behind in the progress of affairs toward a settlement, or sternly rebuked for their apparent counsel we propose giving the Executive from this side of the chamber would be heeded or not; but he is not as wise a man as I take him to be if he attended to the chamber would be heeded or not; but he is not as wise a man as I take him to be if

Black Republicanism Knocked into a Cocked-Hat. The Cleveland Plain Dealer thus announces

The Union men of this city made a grand rally agogueism, that stand in the way of the reconstruction of this Union. They voted the "Peo-ple's Union Ticket," and elected it by a thundering majority! It was done without preparatio without organization, against a distinguished leader, the well-drilled Wide-Awakes, and a serthat there are but three ways of resolving the present complications: "First, to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the Union of the now look for rescue in its present period of peril Cleveland, elected a Union Anti-Republican mayor by probably seven hundred majority; a gain of TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED since Lincoln's

Deposition of Sam Houston. the Northern Government of the city of a maraudington—the almost entire certainty of a marauding border wrangle—the necessity of interior dramatic, and in some respects ludicrous and comical. The convention of Texas, called by the Mississippi river. The reader shall see how he disposes of these difficulties:

"Great as these difficulties are, let me briefly say: Maryland might prefer to remain with us with some fair compensation for her slaves. But if not, for myself there are no hallowed mem. it; whereupon the conve "Border collisions would soon come to an end, of Governor vacant, and Lieutenant Governor because in a single year the slaves would disap. Clark, under the Constitution, having taken the

Jacinto wound having broken out afresh, as it always does on occasions of political trial. Perceiving Gov. Clark occupying the chair, Old Sam Some smuggling would grow up, but why more than on the Canadian border, or upon any fronties of an European country? Our manufacturers, too, will soon learn how much more enlarged and and productive free trade will be to them, and "Well, Governor Clark," giving great emphasis to the title, "you are an early riser."

"Yes, General," replied the Governor, with a great stress upon the military title of his predecessor," I am illustrating the old maxim, "the early bird gathers the worm. "Well, Governor Clark, I hope you will find it

office assumed the chair and ent

"I'll endeavor to make it so, General, by con forming to the clearly expressed will of the people of Texas." The General, having brought a large lunch thus in all probability there would be no interfer | basket with him, proceeded to put up numerous mission into the Union, when Arkansas asked admission, when Florida, Louisiana and Texas asked districts are charged by some people who live at away very carefully. Catching his foot in a hole powder. I admit that I do prefer to inspect the to Governor Clark that the new Government ought breeches rather than the muzzles of guns. But to afford a new carpet for the Governor's office, there exists in this State some 400,000, men who whereupon the Governor remarked that the Ex can fight in a good cause, but still have enough for a 'Home Guard' to keep our domestics and out a carpet.

> black and dirty water, remarked: "General, suppose that is the bowl in which you washe your hands before leaving the office." Having gathered up all his duds, old Sam mad of men who but a little while ago regarded dis-solution as the direct calamity that could befall Cardinal Woolsey, declaring his conviction that, the people of this country, we quote from the as in the past, the time would soon come when comments on this letter of the New York Com- Texas would call him from his retirement, and mercial Advertiser, a paper which, in 1856, de- he hoped Governor Clark would be able to give clined to support Fremont, and which until remade a profound bow, and with an air of elabo-

rate dignity said: "Good day, Governor Clark. WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The dispatches to the

Col. Nelson, of Terre Haute, has been day business. The President agreed, in view of his illness, not to dispose of the Brazillian mission at

"If." says the Commercial Advertiser, "there friends out of Uncle Abe, and as Caleb Smith is to be a dismemberment of the Republic, we seemed to be well worked into the traces, he believe it would be better that the line should be thought he could afford to go. His giant form drawn between the free and slave States." The will be sadly missed from the ante rooms of the

Republic—that the cotton States have perma-nently withdrawn. Dismemberment has taken ane, and Slayback at Princeton, Indiana. The place, and the freat question is as to the bonder Indianapolis post office still hangs fire. It is States. Shall such concessions be made as to thought that A. H. Conner will be appointed in retain them or not? The opinion of the Com-